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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography is a listing of both book and non-book materials in the collection at the Educational Resources Center at Western Kentucky University that relate to using microcomputers in education. These materials are primarily concerned with locating, selecting, and evaluating appropriate software; implementation of a microcomputer program in schools; computer literacy programs; and how microcomputers may be used in particular subject areas. Also included are several books on elementary programming in various microcomputer languages, as well as a number of children's books located in the center's juvenile collection. Provided with each entry are bibliographic information, the call number, library document number, and a brief annotation. The annotations (statements of goals, objectives, purposes) were most often taken from prefaces, introductions, or forewords. All materials may be borrowed by persons holding Kentucky University identification cards or Special Borrower's cards, or through the University's Interlibrary Loan Department. (EW)

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MICROCOMPUTERS IN EDUCATION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES CENTER MATERIALS

by
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September 1988

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Introduction

Because of the important role computers and microcomputers continue to play in the lives of millions of people, the information industry has generated a huge amount of material to assist us in learning how computers operate and what their uses and capabilities are. This bibliography is a listing of both book and non-book materials which are held in the Educational Resources Center at Western Kentucky University relating to using microcomputers in education. These materials are concerned primarily with locating, selecting, and evaluating appropriate software; implementation of a microcomputer program in schools; computer literacy programs; and how microcomputers may be used in particular subject areas. Also included are several books on elementary programming in various microcomputer languages, as well as a number of children's books located in the ERC's juvenile collection.

Provided within each entry are bibliographic information, the call number and library document number, and a brief annotation. The annotations (statements of goals, objectives, purposes) were most often taken from prefaces, introductions, or forewords.

Other books on microcomputers are located in Helm-Cravens Library and in the Science Library, both located on the campus of Western Kentucky University. All materials may be borrowed by those holding Western Kentucky University identification cards or Special Borrower's cards or by others through WKU's Interlibrary Loan Department.

Directories

Bitter, G., & Gore, K. (1984). The best of educational software for Apple II computers. Berkeley: SYBEX, Inc. Ed Center QA 76.8 .A66s B57x 1984 629536
This book identifies outstanding educational software for the Apple II computers and that which is considered the best. The directory is aimed primarily at families but is also suited for classroom use.

Buckleitner, W. (1986). 1986 Survey of early childhood software. Ypsilanti, MI: High/Scope Educational Research Foundation. Ed Center ref LB 1028.7 .B82 1986 642209
This book is designed to assist teachers and early childhood professionals in finding software appropriate for children ages three through six. Included are ratings of each program's ease of use, instructional design, presentation, context strength, and overall rating.

Chartrand, M. J., & Williams, C. D. (Comp.). (1982). Educational software directory: A subject guide to microcomputer software. Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.7 .E38 1982 606978
This book contains listings of software packages and programs for use in the classroom. All items are for use in grades k-12. Material listed has been chosen on the basis of its educational value.

EPIE Institute. (1985). T. E. S. S.: The educational software selector. New York: Columbia University. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .T47 1985 636823
This is a comprehensive, detailed, and easy-to-use source of information about the availability of educational software for microcomputers. It also tells how reviewers have rated the quality of particular programs and contains almost 7,000 product descriptions. Comprehensive coverage of hardware is included.

Hagen, D. (1984). Microcomputer resource book for special education. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Company, Inc. Ed Center LC 4019 .H33 1984 623995
Material here covers the use of micros in special education and the multitude of uses this technology offers the handicapped. References are to user-oriented applications of the computer which require no programming knowledge of the user.

Mattas, L. L. (1985). Only the best: The discriminating software guide for preschool-grade 12. Sacramento: Education News Service. Ed Center LB 1028.68 .M27 1985 635268
This book provides a one-page report on each of the 113 programs that meet its criteria for "most highly rated" software.

National Education Association Educational Computer Services. (1985). The yellow book: A parent's guide to teacher-tested educational software. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .Y441x 1985 634918
Products which have successfully passed NEA's assessment process are listed and described in this catalog. Software is presented by educational level, then by subject categories, then by title.

Nehmer, K. S. (1983). Guide to free computer materials. Randolph, WI: Educators Progress Service, Inc. Ed Center ref QA 76 .G8x 1985 620138
A new guide in the Educators Progress Service series, this lists all sources the editors could find for free materials on computers. Includes a list of users' groups and title, subject, and source indexes. Three programs are also given for the reader to type and run.

Parent-teacher's microcomputing sourcebook for children, 1985. New York: R. R. Bowker Company. Ed Center ref QA 76.5 .P3153 1985 643988
This is a comprehensive volume on computers and computing addressed to parents, teachers, and children. For parents there is information on purchasing a complete microcomputer system for the home and checklists for hardware and software purchasing; for schools, information is included for teachers librarians, and administrators. Materials are for elementary-high school.

School microware reviews, 2 vols. (1983). Dresden, MN: Dresden Associates. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .S3x 620217
This book describes the operations and quality of pre-college instructional software sold for use on microcomputers. It also assists in locating other sources of evaluative information about instructional software. It is published three times per year and is a companion to School microware directory.

The software finder: A guide to educational microcomputer software. (1983). Dresden, MN: Dresden Associates. Ed Center ref LB 1028.7 .S65 615398
Formerly the School microware directory, this is a comprehensive listing of school and college-oriented

educational software for popular microcomputers. Includes critical reviews.

Software for schools 1987-88: A comprehensive directory of educational software: Grades pre-K through 12. (1987-88). New York: R.R. Bowker Co.
Ed Center ref LB 1028.7 .S67x 1987-88 661740
This is a single, comprehensive guide to educational microcomputer software from all publishers and distributors that is suitable for use in a formal educational setting from preschool through twelth grade.

The specialware directory: A guide to software sources for special education. (1983). Columbus: LINC Associates, Inc. Ed Center LC 3969 .S64x 1983 633740
This is a resource that lists and describes commercially produced software/courseware that is useful for special education.

Computers in the Content Areas

Ableson, R. B. (Ed.). (1983). Using microcomputers in the social studies classroom. Boulder, CO: Social Science Education Consortium, Inc. Ed Center H 62 .U64 1983 621621
This volume covers some computer basics, uses of computers in education, considerations in evaluating software, and long and short-term social implications of the uses of computers in education.

Abruscato, J. (1986). Children, computers, and science teaching: Butterflies and bytes. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall. Ed Center LB 1585.7 .A27 1986 649683
This book focuses upon the practical strategies for integrating computer technology into the science curriculum. It is also intended to stimulate thinking about how future technology can be used in the creation of new curricula and instructional strategies.

Adams, F. (Ed.). (1985). Science and computers in primary education. Edinburgh: Scottish Council for Research in Education. Ed Center LB 1585.7 .S35 1985 644609
This volume is a set of eight commissioned papers which serves as a report of the Educational Research Workshop held in Edinburgh, Scotland, September 3-6, 1984. The theme of the workshop was to discuss research into the teaching of science in primary education as part of environmental studies. Computers and technology were seen as applications of science.

Balajthy, E. (1986). Microcomputers in reading and language arts. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc. Ed Center LB 1576 .B259 1986 645699
The author has tried to make this a "timeless" introduction to the topic of microcomputers in reading and language arts. He discusses general principles and then offers specific examples of those principles in operation.

Browning, R., & Durbin, S. (1985). Computers in the home economics classroom. Washington, D. C.: HEEA. Ed Center TX 165 .B76x 1985 641379
This publication presents an overview of how the computer may be used in the home economics classroom and how the computer is affecting and changing family life.

Buckleitner, W. (1986). 1986 Survey of early childhood software. See Directories above, p. 1.

Budin, H., et al. (1986). Using computers in the social studies. New York: Teachers College Press.

Ed Center LB 1584 .B76 1986 645560
This book deals with how to bring the computer into the social studies classroom. Its goals are to provide a basic introduction to the use of computers in social studies teaching and to answer teachers' questions.

Budoff, M.; Thormann, J.; & Gras, A. (1984). Microcomputers in special education. Cambridge, MA: Brookline Books, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .B79 1984 624563
This book provides background about computer technology, the applications to special education and specific instructional applications more particularly, and suggestions as to how schools might proceed in adopting the technology. It focuses on instructional applications for handicapped students.

_____. (1985). Microcomputers in special education: An introduction to instructional applications (rev. ed.). Cambridge, MA: Brooksline Books. Ed Center LB LB 1028.5 .B79 1985 644801
This revised edition addresses two specific areas to facilitate the instructional use of computers: the concept of instructional scenarios and the promises of authoring products. Also included is an appendix which supplies exercises to assist teachers and teachers-in-training to understand the uses of computers.

Burns, E. (1985). The Apple math and reading development kit. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., Inc. Ed Center QA 20 .C65 B87 1985 643135
The purpose of this book is: (1) to provide a series of of programs that covers a wide range of basic math and reading skills; (2) to offer programs that will accommodate specific learning needs; and (3) to encourage the use of computer programs that will adequately deal with specific individual learning problems.

Bux, W. E., & Clark, J. F. (1982). Data entry activities for the microcomputer. Cincinnati: South-Western Publishing Co. Ed Center business QA 76.9 .D337 B88 1982 609448
This is a text-workbook which makes use of several microcomputers to develop skills in the entry of business data and introduces students to the business systems for which data are being entered.

Campbell, P. F., & Fein, G. G. (1986). Young children and microcomputers. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc. Ed Center QA 76.9 .C659 Y68 1986 645039
The purposes of this book are to delineate the problems and possibilities of the new computer technology, to indicate the scope of the research and development work currently in progress, and to make information about these perspectives available to educators and

researchers who are not themselves currently involved in this area.

Clements, D. H. (1985). Computers in early and primary education. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .C5254 1985 631894
This is a practical book which presents guidelines for computer use along with suggestions and illustrative activities that follow. Its purpose is to show its readers how computers can be used and to show them how computers should be used.

Collins, J. L., & Sommers, E. A. (Eds.). (1985). Writing on-line: Using computers in the teaching of writing. Upper Montclair, NJ: Boynton/Cook Publishers, Inc. Ed Center PE 1404 .W728 1985 642485
The emphasis of this book is on what's good for writers and for teaching writing and how computers should be used in composition classrooms.

Computer-assisted instruction and the teaching of mathematics. (1969). n.p.: The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, Inc. Ed Center QA 20 .P7 N3 1968 656677
This is a compendium of thoughts on computer-assisted instruction as expressed by a collection of the most experienced and knowledgeable people to be found.

Daniel, E., & Notowitz, C. (1984). Media and microcomputers in the library: A selected, annotated resource guide. Phoenix: Oryx Press. Ed Center Z 688 .N6 D36 1984 627514
This guide includes sources for current, accurate, and practical information on computers and nonprint media and their use in libraries. It is especially helpful to those who have professional responsibility for multimedia collections.

Elgarten, G. H., et al. (1983). Using computers in mathematics. Menlo Park, CA: Addison-Wesley. Ed Center QA 76.95 .E43 1983 615810
This book is designed as a text for an introductory computer course and as a supplement to teach the use of the computer in traditional courses of study in mathematics.

Garland, R. (Ed.). (1982). Microcomputers and children in the primary school. Sussex, England: The Falmer Press. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .M49 1982 652995
This volume has been compiled to assist the many schools and teachers who are contemplating using a microcomputer in their teaching.

Geoffrion, L. D., & Geoffrion, O. P. (1983). Computers and reading instruction. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company. Ed Center LB 1050.37 .G46 1983 614097
This book is a comprehensive presentation of the ways computers can be used effectively for teaching reading. Included are many examples of useful computer applications and descriptions of actual computer programs.

Goldenberg, E., et al. (1984). Computers, education and special needs. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .G59 1984 622404
Part of the Computers in Education series this "second tier" book describes some of the ways in which computers can broaden the horizons of students with special needs. It is designed to help teachers select from what has been done, that which will work for them.

Graef, J. L. (1982). Selecting and using microcomputers in science instruction. Watertown, MA: Cambridge Development Laboratory. Ed Center QA 76.5 .G72x 1982 598256
The first section of this book gives an overview of the ways microcomputers can enhance science instruction. Subsequent chapters examine a number of microcomputer features that are important for science teachers and the use of micros in the laboratory. It concludes with three resource sections.

_____. (1982). Selecting and using microcomputers in science instruction. Watertown, MA: Cambridge Development Laboratory. Ed Center QA 76.5 .G72x 1982B 610852
This book attempts to give science teachers a nontechnical overview of microcomputer hardware and software available for instructional purposes.

Hagen, D. (1984). Microcomputer resource book for special education. See Directories above, p. 1.

Hope, G., et al. (1984). Using computers in teaching foreign languages. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .H66x 1984 641717
The target audience of this book is the foreign language instructor as a user, manager, and potential creator of computer assisted instruction.

Jones, R. (Ed.). (1984). Micros in the primary classroom. London: Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd.
Ed Center LB 1028.5 .M5x 1984 622857
This book provides a clear, accessible and enthusiastic guide to help all primary teachers to use micros in

their classrooms in an informal and positive way. Practical strategies and ideas are included.

Kelman, P., et al. (1983). Computers in teaching mathematics. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley. Ed Center QA 20 .C65 C6x 1983 612146
This book provides math teachers with concrete ideas and suggestions for infusing computers into the mathematics curriculum. Three themes of the book are problem solving, computer graphics, and programming.

Knapp, L. R. (1986). The word processor and the writing teacher. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc. Ed Center PE 1404 .K57 1986 644988
This book addresses teachers at the elementary through junior college level and focuses on helping them acquire practical information, skills, and techniques concerning the teaching of writing with word processing.

Lane, A. (1984). Readings in microcomputers and individualized educational programs. Guilford, CT: Special Learning Corporation. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .R33 1984 634011
This book explains how microcomputers can help alleviate problems in the report writing and updating and other paperwork involved in writing IEP's.

_____. (1984). Readings in microcomputers and learning disabilities. Guilford, CT: Special Learning Corporation. Ed Center LC 4704 .L345 1984 634515
The purpose of this compilation of research articles is to introduce the special education professional to the field of learning disabilities, the field of microcomputing and its uses in general education, the use of micros with learning disabled individuals, and actual programs that have been used successfully with disabled learners.

_____. (1984). Readings in microcomputers and special education. Guilford, CT: Special Learning Corporation. Ed Center LC 4024 .R43 1984 634553
This book intends to provide a general introduction to the new technology and the uses of the microcomputer with exceptional children and adults. It is a part of the Special Education Series.

_____. (1984). Readings in microcomputers and the mentally handicapped. Guilford, CT: Special Learning Corporation. Ed Center LC 4602 .R22x 1984 634550
Another in the Special Education Series, this book explains ways the micro can be used with EMR's, TMR's, and the severely or profoundly retarded.

Lane, M. (1984). Readings in microcomputers and emotional and behavioral disorders. Guilford, CT: Special Learning Corp. Ed Center LC 4661 .R22x 1984 633617
This is a book of readings on children with emotional and behavioral problems and ways microcomputers can be used in teaching those children. A section also describes ways the micro can be used as a tool in writing IEP's and in classroom management.

_____. (1984). Readings in microcomputers and the gifted child. Guilford, CT: Special Learning Corporation. Ed Center LB 1028.46 .R4x 1984 631181
This book explains how microcomputer programs can be used to group high ability students homogeneously so that they can stimulate each other, accomplishing much more than would normally be possible if left to their own devices in a regular classroom.

Maffei, A. C. (1986). Classroom computers: A practical guide for effective teaching. New York: Human Sciences Press, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .M19 1986 645743
Part I of this book views computers as tools to help teachers teach their subject matter. It discuses subject matter programs, authoring systems, and management software. Part II discusses beginning programming techniques.

Moore, P. (1986). Using computers in English: A practical guide. London: Methuen. Ed Center LB 1631 .M58 1986 651382
This book demonstrates ways in which teachers of language arts can exploit the computer in their teaching and indicates some of those areas which are open to exploitation.

National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. (1969). Computer facilities for mathematics instruction. Washington National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. Ed Center QA 76.5 .N34 1969x 489872
This booklet is written to provide information on educational uses of computers, instructional areas, types of computer systems, methods of starting and operating a computer-oriented educational program, and the costs of such a program. It is aimed at the high school teacher or administrator.

Nave, G., et al. (1983). Computer technology for the handicapped in special education and rehabilitation: A resource guide. Eugene, OR: The International Council for Computers in Education. Ed Center Z 5814 .A85 N38x 1983 643132
The purpose of this guide is to increase awareness of newly emerging computer technology for the handicapped

individual. An annotated bibliography forms the main part of the guide.

Robinson, B. (1985). Microcomputers and the language arts. Philadelphia: Open University Press. Ed Center LB 1576 .R63 1985 653005
This book explores and suggests how and where a microcomputer might have application or implication in a language arts curriculum.

Rodenstein, J. (1986). Microcomputers in vocational education: Programs and practices. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc. Ed Center LC 1048 .C57 R63 1986 645708
This is an introductory book which attempts to look at the wide variety of applications in which the microcomputer can enhance the performance of a vocational educator.

Rodrigues, D., & Rodrigues, R. J. (1986). Teaching writing with a word processor: Grades 7-13. Urbana, IL: ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills and the National Council of Teachers of English. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .R56x 1986 652330
This book demonstrates how teachers can use a word processor to create lesson files for students so that writing can be taught in ways that research has indicated to be valid.

Rooze, G., & Northup, T. (1986). Using computers to teach social studies. Littletown, CO: Libraries Unlimited. Ed Center LB 1584.7 .R66 1986 648160
This book proposes to describe how computers can be used in a variety of approaches to teaching social studies; discuss how thinking skills can be enhanced through the use of computers; explain newly emerging computer applications for the social studies classroom; and provide a set of social studies resources for the student, teacher, and supervisor.

Rude, R. T. (1986). Teaching reading using microcomputers. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc. Ed Center LB 1050.37 .R83 1986 645038
This book explores some of the ways computers have affected the way teachers of reading carry out instruction.

Schwartz, A. H. (1984). The handbook of microcomputer applications in communication disorders. San Diego, CA: College-Hill Press, Inc. Ed Center RC 423 .H326 1984 633051
This book was prepared with the assumption that it would serve as the prototype reference for application of microcomputers in communication sciences and disorders.

It will be helpful for those with some knowledge of computers who now want to find out how to exploit technology.

Sharples, M. (1985). Cognition, computers and creative writing. Chichester, England: Ellis Horwood Limited. Ed Center PE 1404 .S46 1985 643411
This book describes a way of teaching children to write that leads them to enjoy exploring the possibilities provided by their language while providing inbuilt maps, guides, and compasses to help them do so in a computer environment.

Solomon, G. (1986). Children, writing, and computers: An activities guide. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall. PE 1404 .S64 1986 645559
This book introduces the "POWER Process" as the ideal model and the computer as a word processor as the ideal tool in helping children learn to think logically and to communicate effectively.

The specialware directory: A guide to software sources for special education. (1983). See Directories above, p.3.

Stewart, J. R., et al. (1985). Microcomputers in business education. St. Peter, MN: Delta Phi Epsilon National Honorary Professional Graduate Society in Business Education. Ed Center HF 5548.2 .S7836 1985 644627
This book gives a brief introduction to the many ways computers can be used in business subjects. Included are sections on business math, keyboarding, record keeping and accounting, and office procedures.

Strickland, D. S., et al. (1987). Using computers in the teaching of reading. New York: Teachers College Press. Ed Center LB 1050.37 .S77 1987 654646
The authors of this book attempt to show how the computer can be used as a tool, tutor, and tutee with currently available software in the reading/language arts curriculum.

Taber, F. M. (1983). Microcomputers in special education: Selection and decision making process. Reston, VA: The Council for Exceptional Children. Ed Center LC 3969 .T3 1983 610916
This book is designed to help the reader assess his needs, make decisions about the purchase of software and hardware, and use the microcomputer effectively. Questions and activities conclude each chapter.

Terry, P. (1984). How to use computers with gifted students: Creative microcomputing in a differentiated curriculum. Manassas, VA: The Reading Tutorium. Ed Center LC 3993.2 T47x 1984 630890

In this book the author examines needs of gifted children, types of programs available, and resources necessary for providing appropriate activities and experiences. All three areas are discussed as they relate to computers and computer use.

Thomason, N. (Ed.). (1985). Microcomputer information for school media centers. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press. Ed Center Z 675 .S3 M36 1985 641200
This book of essays written by librarians and professional writers for computer magazines has been compiled to aid the school library media specialist by providing a quantity of pertinent information in one source. The information provided is particularly concerned with how to select, utilize, and operate both hardware and software for microcomputers.

Troutner, J. (1983). The media specialist, the microcomputer, and the curriculum. Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, Inc. Ed Center Z 675 .S3 T74 1983 619595
The goal of this book is to help eliminate confusion when it comes to using computers in the curriculum. It is designed as a guide for integrating the microcomputer into the school and the media program.

Wood, M. W. (1972). Computers, people, and data. Cincinnati: South-Western Publishing Co. Ed Center QA 76.5 .W59 427190
This text introduces students to the computer and its many uses in handling business data. Students also learn how the computer affects them as consumers.

Wools, B. E., & Loertscher, D. V. (Eds.). (1986). The microcomputer facility and the school library media specialist. Chicago: American Library Association. Ed Center Z 675 .S3 M334 1986 645885
This book is designed to assist school library media specialists in initiating, maintaining, and expanding microcomputer use in elementary and secondary schools.

Wresch, W. (1987). A practical guide to computer uses in the English/language arts classroom. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall. Ed Center LB 1576 .W73 1987 655231
This book is intended for computer novices. Each chapter focuses on one area of the language arts curriculum and describes the computer materials that are available in that area and the ways they can be used to enhance instruction.

Miscellaneous

Adams, D. M. (1985). Computers and teacher training: A practical guide. New York: The Haworth Press. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .A33 1985 644400
This book focuses on how computer-based technology can be used in the learning process. Its purpose is to help teachers and teachers-in-training become familiar with a new technology that promises to leave a lasting imprint on the field of education.

Adams, D. M., & Fuchs, M. (1986). Educational computing: Issues, trends and a practical guide. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .A34 1986 650263
This book is intended to be a practical guide to computing issues. It is an educational computing manual as well as a discussion of trends and issues in the field.

Agnew, J., & Leitz, S. (1984). Computer literacy: A hands-on approach: Student workbook. New York: McGraw-Hill. Ed Center math QA 76.8 .A66 L83 1984x 640573
Accompanies Computer literacy: A hands-on approach.
See Luehrmann, A., & Peckham, H. below, p. 23.

Alessi, S. M., & Trollip, S. R. (1985). Computer-based instruction: Methods and development. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .A358 1985 637828
The focus of this book is on teaching with computers as a medium for delivering instruction. Its purpose is to provide an introduction to the nature and development of CAI. It is designed to serve as a textbook for a course on computers in education.

Baker, J. C. (1975). The computer in the school. Bloomington: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation. Ed Center LB 5 .P47x NO.58 481600
This book is a Phi Delta Kappa "Fastback" which includes brief sections on how computers have developed, how they have been implemented in American schools, the variety of their uses, and the future use of computers in education.

_____. (1982). Microcomputers in the classroom. Bloomington: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation. Ed Center LB 5 .P47x NO.179 600039
This "Fastback" has two primary purposes: to provide in a brief format relevant facts about microcomputers and to encourage educators to take the initiative in making effective use of this new technology in their schools.

Barden, W. T., Jr. (1980). Guidebook to small computers. Indianapolis: Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc. Ed Center QA 76.5 .B27 578886
This book consolidates information on small computer systems, supplying a capsule description of the capabilities of each system. A short section on small computer basics is also included.

Barrette, P. (Ed.). (1982). Microcomputers in k-12 education. Maryland: Computer Science Press. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .C66 1981 607374
This book is the written proceedings of a conference on using microcomputers in education. Presenters described what they were doing with micros and what effects their applications had had in any instructional or management area. The emphasis is on practical application experiences.

Bearden, D., et al. (1983). The Turtle's sourcebook. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co. Ed Center QA 76.73 .L63 B435x 620579
This book is full of practical down-to-earth ideas on how to make the most of time spent with Logo and the computer. It begins with Turtle graphics and includes worksheets for children.

Benice, D. D. (1971). Computer selections. New York: McGraw. Ed Center QA 76 .B374 427227
This book is intended as a source of supplementary readings for students of data processing and/or computer science and for those already working in the field. Included are topics for discussion, class projects, and field trips.

Besag, F. P., & Levine, L. P. (1984). Computer literacy for teachers. Beverly Hills: SAGE Publications. Ed Center QA 76.5 .B465 1984 643663
This text discusses ethics, values, and computer theory. It is part of a two-volume set which is designed to help educators become computer literate so that information skills can be passed to others. (The companion volume is BASIC for Teachers.)

Bezuszka, S. J., & Kenney M. (1982). Number treasury: A sourcebook of problems for calculators and computers. Palo Alto: Dale Seymour Publications. Ed Center QA 75 .B4x 595095
This book is designed to be an extensive source of information about interesting classical and modern numbers, to stimulate imaginative solutions to existing problems, to encourage use of the hand-held calculator, and to provide problems suitable for solution by computer.

Bitter, G. G., & Camuse, R. A. (1984). Using a microcomputer in the classroom. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Company, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .B47 1984 615426
This was written to help classroom teachers, laypersons, and school personnel understand the role of microcomputers in education. This book attempts to explain the most important information about microcomputers and their possible applications in the educational environment. Clearly written in an easy-to-read style.

Callison, W. L. (1985). Using computers in the classroom. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
Ed Center LB 1028.5 .C264 1985 638414
This book was written for teachers and administrators who are interested in using computers in education. Its objectives are to help them become aware of the possibilities for improving instruction using microcomputers and to encourage administrators to learn the same things teachers need to know in order to use microcomputers effectively.

Chambers, J. A., & Sprecher, J. W. (1983). Computer-assisted instruction: Its use in the classroom. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
Ed Center LB 1028.5 Y.C48 1983 620724
This handbook was developed to serve three basic needs: (1) the need of faculty to learn about CAI as a classroom support tool; (2) for those who have some background in the use of computers in instructional materials; and (3) to provide a broad overview of CAI and thus to serve as a text for CAI courses.

Chan, J. M. T., & Korostoff, M. (1984). Teacher's guide to designing classroom software. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications. Ed Center LB 1028.65 .C48 1984 630466
This book is written for teachers who want to design their own educational software programs, but who are not sure how to begin. The courseware design framework is based on the mastery learning model and incorporates effective teaching/learning principles practiced by successful teachers in the classroom.

Chapin, N. (1971). Computers: A systems approach. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company.
Ed Center business QA 76.5 .C425 441221
The purpose of this book is to explain why computers operate the way they do, and why people use computers as they do. It has four major parts: man-computer interface, hardware, software, and system management.

_____. (1972). Instructor's manual for Computers: A systems approach. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold

Company. Ed Center business QA 76.5 .C425x Manual 441222
Accompanies Computers: A systems approach. See above.

Cheever, D. S., Jr., et al. (1986). School administrator's guide to computers in education. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .S35 1986 644699
Another in the Computers in Education series, this volume is intended to help school leaders and administrators in planning and implementing computer use in their districts.

Clark, J. F., & Lambrecht, J. J. (1985). Information processing: Concepts, principles, and procedures. Cincinnati: South-Western Publishing Co.
Ed Center business QA 76 .C526 1985 633905
The principal goals of this textbook are to introduce the many uses of computers and to help one learn the way in which computers process information.

Coan, J. S. (1982). Basic Apple BASIC. Rochelle Park, NJ: Hayden Book Co. Ed Center QA 76.8 .A662 C6 1982 616903
The approach in this book to teaching programming is to begin with short complete programs and then carefully build them into larger programs that solve larger problems. Over 80 programs are presented as examples. The book is suitable for use as a textbook in high school and college.

Coburn, P., et al. (1985). Practical guide to computers in education. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .P7 1985 631556
This bock is organized to provide a learning experience and a practical plan of action. The purpose is to introduce the novice to computers in the general setting of schools, including suggestions on how to establish a computer resource in a school.

Computer concepts (Vol. 1). (1969). Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc. Ed Center QA 76 .C6x 1969 498456
The first of a two-volume text, this is the introduction to a study of computers. It is divided into five parts: (1) background; (2) computer hardware; (3) computer software; (4) IBM system 360; and (5) the computer and the business world.

Computer concepts: Teacher's manual (Vol. 1). (1968). Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc.
Ed Center business QA 76 .C6x 1976 498457
This is one of a two-volume series designed to provide

the student with a thorough understanding of the digital computer. It is intended to prepare the student for the study of business programming languages.

Connors, E. T., & Valesky, T. C. (1986). Using microcomputers in school administration. Bloomington: Phi Delta Kappan Educational Foundation. Ed Center LB 5 .P47x No. 248 647377
In this "Fastback" the authors discuss ways to computerize school administrative functions. Sections are included on considerations in selecting software and hardware and on getting a computerized system started.

Cooper, L. G., & Smith, M. Z. (1973). Standard FORTRAN: A problem solving approach. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin. Ed Center QA 76.73 .F25 C66 499168
One of the main objectives of this text is to teach the student how to use the computer to solve problems. Special features include a brief history of the computer and a discussion of basic computer concepts.

Dennis, J. R., & Kansky, R. J. (1984). Instructional computing: An action guide for educators. Dallas: Scott, Foresman and Company. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .D38 1984 622844
Directed to any educator interested in using computers to improve classroom instruction, this book is about materials, human factors, and decision-making procedures that comprise the instructional application of computers. Its simple goal is to promote educators' thoughtful selection and use of both computerized courseware and the devices needed to deliver it.

Dilworth, L. (Comp. and Ed.). (1985). Computer ideabook: Teaching units, program listings, task cards, reproducible worksheets, and resource lists: Computer activities for basic subjects grades 3-8. New York: Scholastic, Inc. Ed Center QA 76.6 .C6346 1985 636175
These ideas were compiled from material published in Teaching and Computers between 1982 and 1985.

Echternacht, L. J. (Ed.), & Ehlert, M. & Henrikson, M. (1985). Introduction to microcomputer applications in education. Dubuque, IA: Kendal/Hunt Publishing Company. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .I67 1985x 640792
This book was designed to provide fundamental information about microcomputers, especially their applications in classroom situations. It is a textbook primarily focusing on operating skills for using micros and ways to approach the question of what hardware and software are suitable to enable and facilitate using micros in education.

Edwards, J. B., et al. (1978). Computer applications in instruction: A teacher's guide to selection and use. Hanover, NH: Time Share Corporation. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .N58 1978 562409
This book is written for the classroom teacher who accepts the challenge to become familiar with computer technology and to learn to incorporate it effectively in his/her subject area. It is intended for upper elementary and secondary school teachers in all subject areas.

Feddern, B. (1986). Creative microcomputing: For teachers and children. Menlo Park, CA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. Ed Center QA 76.5 .F35x 1986 643759
This book is intended to be a source of information for teachers who wish to use the microcomputer creatively in the classroom. The emphasis is on concrete activities in which the children can participate in an active, physical way.

Fischer, S. (1970). How computer programming works. New York: Cowles Book Co., Inc. Ed Center QA 76.6 .F54 521757
This book is designed to give the layman basic information about computers that cannot be found in the typical detailed textbook. It takes the reader step-by-step through the elementary concepts of the computer field.

Fuori, W. M., et al. (1973). Introduction to computer operations. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. Ed Center math QA 76.5 .F86 457382
In addition to providing the student with a basic and initial exposure to computer operations and the role of the computer operator, this text will give the student a basic understanding of what a computer is, what it can do, and what equipment is generally found in a medium- or large-scale computer complex.

Gebhardt-Seele, P. G. (1985). The computer and the child: Montessori approach. Rockville, MD: Computer Science Press, Inc. Ed Center LB 775 .M8 G39 1985 636787
This book applies the models and criteria of helping growing minds to the problem of computers in education. It pursues the goals of providing orientation to Montessori schools and contributing to the discussion on education in our society.

Golden, N. (1978). Computer programming in the BASIC language. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Ed Center math QA 76.73 .B3 G63x 539808
This is a high school textbook in BASIC programming. Chapters 1-4 may be used with junior high school. Included are "rounds" which provide students with a

variety of problems to which they can apply the techniques they have learned in each chapter.

_____. (1981). Computer programming in the BASIC language (2nd ed.). New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Ed Center math QA 76.73 .B3 G63x 1982 623469
This is an update of an older edition by the same title. New items included at the end of each chapter in the newer edition are a "Chapter Summary" and the "Chapter Objectives and Review." Technological advances in computer programming have also placed a major role in preparing this second edition.

_____. (1981). Computer programming in the BASIC language: Teacher's manual (2nd ed.). New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers.
Ed Center math QA 76.73 .B3 G63x 1981 623470
Accompanies text of the same title. See above.

Hackworth, M. B., et al. (1986). E-Z microcomputer handbook for elementary and middle school teachers. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall. Ed Center 1028.68 .E15 1986 650546
Addressed to the Apple and/or Radio Shack computer user, this book introduces computer operations and programming in a most practical way.

Hallenbeck, M. J., & Boetel, D. F. (1985). Teacher friendly: A BASIC programming course just for classroom teachers. Belmont, CA: Fearon Teacher Aids. Ed Center QA 76.73 .B3 T42x 1985 644915
This book is an introductory text that teaches the elements of BASIC especially valuable to classroom teachers. It is specifically directed at users of Apple, PET/CBM, Commodore 64, TRS, and IBM-PC computers. Nontechnical language makes it easy to read and understand.

Hanson, R. N., & Rigby, D. S. (1981). Keyboarding for information processing. New York: Gregg Division/ McGraw-Hill Book Company. Ed Center business QA 76.9 .K48 H36 587276
The purpose of this book is to enable a person to develop basic touch keyboarding skill in a minimum amount of time. Includes drills and progress checks.

Harper, D. D., & Stewart, J. H. (1986). Run: Computer education (2nd ed.). Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .R86 1986 643621
This book is intended to serve as a text of reference books for colleges of education and school districts

offering preservice or inservice computer literacy courses to elementary or secondary school teachers.

Healy, J. J., & Debruzzi, D. J. (1975). Basic FORTRAN IV programming (rev. ed.). Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company. Ed Center math QA 76.73 .F25 H4 1975 545639
This book has been designed to provide the essential information, in the best possible sequence, for the beginner to learn to write computer programs in FORTRAN as quickly as possible.

Heck, W. P., et al. (1981). Guidelines for evaluating computerized instructional materials. Reston, VA: The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, Inc. Ed Center QA 76.27 .H4 604564
This book identifies information about the location, selection, and evaluation of computerized materials that might be of interest to all educators.

Hentrel, B., & Harper, L. (1985). Computers in education: A guide for educators. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .H46 1985 635944
This book gives information on how the authors have defined a program for computer literacy. It is intended for use as a reference and starting point for schools planning new and/or revised curricula. Computer literacy objectives are stated for each grade level, and a self-questionnaire to help identify issues and outline plans for resolving those issues is provided.

Hofmeister, A. (1984). Microcomputer applications in the classroom. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .H62 1984 638404
This book includes ten chapters which focus on the evolution of educational computer applications, CAI, CMI, computer literacy, courseware evaluation, hardware, and computer languages and literacy.

Howell, R. W., Vensel, G. J., & Joiner, L. M. (1983). Educators, parents and micros: How to help your school get and use computer power. Holmes Beach, FL: Learning Publications, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .H68 1983 622595
Written for parents and teachers, this book explains how volunteer programs can supplement and help stretch school budgets to include microcomputer programs.

Hunter, B. (1984). My students use computers: Computer literacy in the k-8 curriculum. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Company, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .S8176 1984 615734
This book contains a set of computer literacy objectives

designed to integrate computer use and activities into the regular K-8 curriculum. It also contains suggestions for teacher training and lists selected software and resources for classroom use.

Jacobs, Z. P., et al. (1973). Communicating with the computer: Introductory experiences: FORTRAN IV. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc. Ed Center business QA 76.73 .F25 C65 1973x
This book is designed to teach only the fundamental vocabulary of FORTRAN. Topics are activity-oriented, and each begins with a clear statement of objectives.

Johnson, C. S., & Pyle, K. R. (Eds.). (1984). Enhancing student development with computers. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Inc., Publishers. Ed Center LB 1028.46 .E5x 1984 630279
This volume provides a broad overview of the software available to the student affairs professional. It intends to give readers a reason for becoming involved with computers and to stimulate their thinking on the many possibilities for computer use.

Joiner, L. M., et al. (1982). Microcomputers in education: A nontechnical guide to instructional and school management applications. Holmes Beach, FL: Learning Publications, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .M529 1982 602299
This book gives educators a look at what has been accomplished with microcomputers in the schools and the opportunities for continued development. Also provides detailed information about vendors, organizations, publications, and the state of the art.

Jones, A. B., Jr. (1982). I speak BASIC to my TRS-80: Teacher's manual. Rochelle Park, NJ: Hayden Book Company, Inc. Ed Center math QA 76.8 .T18 J662 manual 591130
This is a course to help students get started with computers, eliminate the mystique of computers, and build the students' self-confidence. (It is accompanied by a set of spirit masters: XS 0042, located in the Math Alcove.)

Judd, D. H., & Judd R. C. (1984). Mastering the micro: Using the microcomputer in the elementary classroom. Glenview, IL: Scott Foresman and Company. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .J83 1984 623127
This book discusses ways the micro is used to provide instructional reinforcement in the classroom. It provides both preservice and inservice teachers with useful information about microcomputers and their classroom uses. Each chapter focuses on teaching strategies and techniques at the elementary level.

Junger, J. F. (1985). INPUT: Suggested activities to motivate the teaching of computer literacy. Stevensville, MI: Education Service, Inc. Ed Center QA 76.9 .C64 J86 1985 644680
The focus of INPUT is to present a multi-faceted approach to the teaching of basic computing topics. It provides "off-line" and "hands-on" motivational ideas and activities which enhance the teaching of computer literacy.

Kearsley, G. (1986). Authoring: A guide to the design of instructional software. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.66 .K43 1986 647973
This is an introduction to the principles underlying the design of good interactive programs. It covers screen design, user control, response analysis, helps, error handling, and revision.

Kern, D., & Sheibley, L. (1984). Computer literacy success kit: A micro atlas. Portland: J. Weston Walch. Ed Center QA 76.9 .C64 K47x 1984 637829
This book contains complete lesson plans and ready-to-use activity sheets for teaching an entire course in computer literacy.

Klein, E. L. (Ed.). (1985). Children and computers. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Inc., Publishers. Ed Center QA 76.9 .C659 C48x 1985 637951
The purpose of this volume is to examine children's interactions with computers from a developmental perspective. The contributors explore some of the fundamental assumptions about development and learning within the context of a highly technological environment.

Kuchinskas, G. A. (1984). Micros in your school: A principal's handbook for implementing microcomputer education. Holmes Beach, FL: Learning Publications, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .K76 1984 634606
This is a book of models and plans which could be used in beginning microcomputer education in a school system. It is intended for the perusal of principals and teachers.

Lathrop, A., & Goodson, B. (1983). Courseware in the classroom: Selecting, organizing, and using educational software. Menlo Park, CA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .L38 1983 613084
The authors share their experience in evaluating and using courseware, building systematic collections, and recommending courseware to others. They offer recommendations and guidelines to aid in the selection of the best courseware available.

Learning with microcomputers: Readings from "Instructional Innovator." (1983). Washington, D. C.: Association for Educational Communications and Technology. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .L39 1983 636152
This book serves as a reference and guidebook to help with decisions regarding computer use in education. It discusses the instructional value of computers, deciding which is best for one's particular needs, where to obtain needed courseware, and what new teacher competencies are needed.

Leggett, S. (Ed.). (1984). Microcomputers go to school: Where and how to get the most from them. Chicago: Teach 'em, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .M52 1984 630268
This book provides some classification of the education functions that can be enhanced by careful use of the computer. It is a collection of views of people who have become involved in the ways that computers are becoming useful in the process of learning.

Lloyd, A. C., et al. (1985). Keyboarding: Adapted from Gregg college typing, series five. New York: Gregg Division/McGraw-Hill Book Company. Ed Center business QA 76.9 .K48 K49 1985 633690
The purpose of this book is to enable one to develop effective keyboarding skills in a minimum amount of time. At the end of 25 lessons, the user should be able to keyboard by touch at the rate of 25 wpm for two minutes with no more than 5 errors.

Lott, A. E. (1971). Introductory computer language. Toronto: Sir Isaac Pitman (Canada) LTD. Ed Center business QA 76.7 .L6x 457396
This manual is intended as a reference guide to Introductory Computer Language (ICL) in general, and to ICL/1130 specifically. ICL is a computer language to be used with IBM computers.

Luehrmann, A., & Peckham, H. (1983). Computer literacy: A hands-on approach. New York: McGraw-Hill. Ed Center math QA 76.8 .A66 L83 1983 640571
This textbook series includes the student text, a workbook, a teacher's edition of the workbook, and a microcomputer diskette. Designed for intermediate-high school students, this series is intended to be used in teaching computer literacy (including programming) to students using Apple computers.

_____. (1983). Computer literacy: A hands-on approach: Teacher's guide. New York: McGraw-Hill. Ed Center math QA 76.8 .A66 L83 1983 640572
Accompanies Computer Literacy: A hands-on approach
See above.

Martin, A. (1985). Teaching and learning with LOGO. New York: Teachers College Press. Ed Center QA 76.73 .L63 M37 1985 644584
The author of this book is concerned with examining the ways in which LOGO can be incorporated into the teaching/learning process. The book is a survey of the opportunities which LOGO can offer and ways which some individuals have used it.

Martin, J., & Norman, A. R. (1970). The computerized society: An appraisal of the impact of computers on society over the next fifteen years. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc. Ed Center QA 76 .M325 384117
The authors, two computer systems analysts, set out to objectively explain what is happening in the computer industry and its laboratories, and what impact this is likely to have upon society.

McRae, J. (1985). Apples for teachers: 101 programs for the classroom. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: TAB Books Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.68 .M38 1985 644169
This volume is written for the classroom teacher with little or no computer experience who is eager to use a computer in the classroom for record keeping, drill and practice, and CAI. All programs are written in BASIC and can be used with a variety of computers.

Miller, J. M., et al. (1982). BASIC programming for the classroom teacher. New York: Teachers College Press. Ed Center QA 76.73 .B3 M54x 1982 615257
This text on programming in BASIC is intended specifically for the classroom teacher. It is designed for teachers who have access to TRS-80, Apple, or PET microcomputers and is meant to be used with the manuals which accompany those computers.

Milone, M., Jr. (1985). Every teacher's guide to word proccessing: 101 classroom computer activities for every grade. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .M55 1985 639629
Includes practical ways to use a word processor in the classroom, as well as some everyday administrative tasks such as corresponding with parents and maintaining class records.

Mowe, R. (1983). The academic Apple. Reston, VA: Prentice-Hall. Ed Center QA 76.8 .A662 M68 1983 615891
This book was written for people who want to learn with the aid of a computer. It is divided into sections on the use of computers with young people, the use of software, programming and word processing.

Naiman, A. (1982). Microcomputers in education: An introduction. Chelmsford, MA: Northeast Regional

Exchange. Ed Center ref LB 1028.5 .N24 1982 615400
This book was written to help novices in the educational use of microcomputers. It is intended for superintendents, school board members, teachers, parents and interested citizens.

Nelson, A. (1983). Microcomputers in education: Resource handbook. Cambridge, MA: Technical Education Research Centers, Inc. Ed Center ref LB 1028.7 .N4x 1983 615399
Developed originally for TERC's National Workshop Series, this resource handbook provides a reference tool to help teachers and administrators who wish to orient themselves in the field of computers in education.

Orwig, G. W. (1983). Creating computer programs for learning: A guide for trainers, parents and teachers. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Company, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .O72 1983 620672
This book shows how to use the BASIC language to create instructional programs for use on computers. Examples of specific programming techniques are provided.

Patterson, J. L., & Patterson, J. H. (1983). Putting computer power in schools. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .P37 1983 617959
Compiled in one comprehensive and practical volume are guidelines, step-by-step approaches, and useful hints for using a computer effectively in schools. It is written in a non-technical, easy-to-understand style.

Planning for microcomputers in the curriculum. (1984). n.p.: Phi Delta Kappan. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .P54x 1984 639617
This volume contains sections on computer literacy; planning, finding, and development strategies; research; personnel training; micromanagement; and curriculum planning.

Radin, S., et al. (1985). Computers in the classroom: Logo edition: A survival guide for teachers. Chicago: Science Research Associates, Inc. Ed Center QA 76.27 .R33 1985 635337
This book is intended to serve teachers and prospective teachers of students in grades 4-12. It provides sample materials that they can use with their students in a computer literacy program.

Reid, I., & Rushton, J. (Eds.). (1985). Teachers, computers and the classroom. Manchester, UK: Manchester University Press. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .T37 1985 644583
This book is addressed to the unsophisticated but interested, and its aim is to inform readers of some of

the on-going developments, potential, and implications of the classroom use of computers and CAL.

Romiszowski, A. J. (1986). Instructional development 2: Developing auto-instructional materials. New York: Nichols Publishing. Ed Center LB 1028.35 .R653 1984 v. 2 647367
This volume deals with the development of many different types of materials, including programmed instruction, structural communication, audio and audiovisual instruction and the many types of computer-based materials now being introduced in both education and training.

Rothman, S., & Mosmann, C. (1972). Computers and society: The technology and its social implications. Chicago: Science Research Associates, Inc. Ed Center business QA 76.5 .R64 458552
This textbook intends to present the basic facts of the technology and then constructs an analysis of the social issues on this technological foundation.

Sauve, D., & Schmuer, S. (1984). Computer-assisted instruction: Learning online. Rosslyn, VA: InterAmerica Research Associates, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .C572x 1984 649508
This book seeks to provide an overview of computer use in the classroom. It will be of primary interest to educators who are faced with implementing CAI in their bilingual, ESL, and foreign language classrooms.

Savas, S. D., & Savas, E. S. (1985). Teaching children to use computers: A friendly guide. New York: Teachers College Press. Ed Center QA 76.9 .C659 S29 1985 642483
This book provides carefully planned, well-tested lessons on computer programming for children or adult beginners. It is designed to be used with a wide variety of home computers although the sample programs are written to be used directly with the TRS-80.

Self, J. (1985). Microcomputers in education: A critical evaluation of educational software. Brighton, Sussex: The Harvester Press. Ed Center LB 1028.65 .S45 1985 638195
This book is an attempt to provide a critical assessment of the prospects for educational software development. It is intended for teachers, parents, and planners concerned with educational computing.

Shillingburg, P. M. (1987). The teacher's computer book: 40 student projects to use with your classroom software. New York: Teacher's College. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .S485 1987 653637

This book is written for teachers and students to help them make practical use of the computers in their classroom.

Silver, G. A., & Silver J. B. (1975). Computer algorithms and flowcharting. New York: Gregg/McGraw-Hill. Ed Center QA 76.6 .S56 498211
This book is designed to meet the need for a computer program to develop a systematic approach to problem analysis . It explains how to analyze a problem and how to structure its solution for computer programming.

Smith, I. C. H. (Ed.). (1982). Microcomputers in education. Chichester, England: Ellis Horwook Limited. Ed Center LB 1028.46 .S64 602551
This publication contains a report of the first PET conference and describes actual classroom activities that practicing teachers use. Commodore PET computers are most often mentioned.

Squire, E. (1977). The computer: An everyday machine (2nd ed.). Don Mills, Ontario: Addison-Wesley (Canada) Limited. Ed Center business QA 76 .S68x 1977 541946
The objective of this text is to put the computer in perspective and introduce it as a tool that can be used and understood by the average person.

Stonier, T., & Conlin, C. (1985). The three C's: Children, computers, and communication. New York: John Wiley and Sons. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .S813 1985 650552
This book is about CBE (computer based education), considering the computer as another piece of education technology and not merely as just another tool. Chapters deal with such topics as hardware and software, using micros with special education students, and using micros in the home and school.

Swartz, T. F. (1984). Educator's complete guide to computers. West Nyack, New York: Parker Publishing Company, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .S92 1984 623963
This book answers questions such as: What options are open in terms of overall policy and equipment? How do I get a computer project implemented? What steps are needed to sustain and enhance an on-going plan? How can the computer augment the delivery of educational services? How can a computer program make school more efficient and more enjoyable?

Tashner, J. H. (Ed.). (1984). Improving instruction with microcomputers: Readings and resources for elementary and secondary schools. Phoenix, AZ: The Oryx Press. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .I56 1984 627207
This is a collection of current writings on micro-computers which show microcomputers' impact and

uses in the field of education. It includes descriptions of various computer languages and relates the problems surrounding software production. Concludes with a glossary and a list of sources.

Terry, C. (Ed.). (1984). Using microcomputers in schools. New York: Nichols Publishing Company. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .U8 1984 619534
This is a book of twelve readings on microcomputers which covers the history of their use, styles of computer based learning, computer languages, teaching specific subjects using computers, and other ways they can be used in the school curriculum. A glossary is included as an appendix.

Thomas, J. L. (1981). Microcomputers in the schools. Phoenix: The Oryx Press. Ed Center LB 1028.43 .M53 590328
The purpose of this compilation is to show how microcomputers are being used and what their potential might be for teachers, administrators, and media specialists in the public school setting. It is intended for the beginner as well as the more sophisticated reader. Included are a glossary, a resource guide, funding sources, and a national report of student use of computers in schools.

Thompson, J. (1985). Practical BASIC for teachers. Columbus: Charles E. Merrill. Ed Center QA 76.73 .B3 T465 1985 650430
The primary goal of this book is to present elementary BASIC computer language to anyone with a non-math background in a readable non-mathematical way.

Truett, C., & Gillespie, L. (1984). Choosing educational software: A buyer's guide. Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, Inc. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .T69 1984 621473
This book is intended as an introduction to software evaluation, sources, and selection aids for the K-12 teacher, the student in the field, the school library media specialist, and parents.

Vockell, E. & Rivers, R. H. (1984). Instructional computing for today's teachers. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .V57 1984 633985
The purpose of this book is to enable those involved with instruction to use the computer as an effective tool to enhance learning. It introduces readers to basic instructional applications of the computer and to basic programming principles needed to write common instructional programs.

Vonk, J. A., & Erickson, F. J. (1983). Teaching BASIC: Thirty lesson plans, activities, and quizzes (Vol. I & Vol. II). Holmes Beach, FL: Learning Publications, Inc. Ed Center QA 76.73 .B3 V66 1983 621915
The lessons presented in this 2-volume set represent one approach to teaching Apple-soft and TRS-80 BASIC. They have been organized as free-standing units whenever possible.

Waite, M. (1979). Computer graphics primer. Indianapolis: Howard W. Sams & Company, Inc. Ed Center T 385 .W33 578884
This book introduces and concentrates on the graphic features of the Apple II computer. It describes plotting simple equasions; drawing lines and vectors; creation of simple geometric shapes; and artwork.

Waite, M., & Pardee, M. (1980). Microcomputer primer (2nd ed.). Indianapolis: Howard W. Sams & Company, Inc. Ed Center TK 7888.3 .W2 1980 578883
This book covers the most recent advances in microprocessor technology, including the supermicroprocessor and VLSI chips. It emphasizes hardware, but the area of software is also given consideration.

Walker, D. F., & Hess, R. D. (1984). Instructional software: Principles and perspectives for design and use. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .I54 1984 621014
This volume is a collection of readings and is designed primarily for students who already have a knowledge of micros and programming or who are gaining such knowledge. It outlines the author's view of the major areas in which competence is most essential for a microcomputer coursewriter.

Walsh, J. E. (1971). Introductory computer language: Programming and problem solving. Toronto, Canada: Sir Isaac Pitman (Canada) Ltd. Ed Center math QA 76.7 .W43x 457405
This book teaches the reader the Introductory Computer Language (ICL), particularly as it relates to the IBM 1130 Data Processing System. (The ICL is an interpretive language, however, and can be run on any computer system.)

Williams, F., & Williams, V. (1985). Success with educational software. New York: Praeger Publishers. Ed Center LB 1028.5 .W527 1985 637116
The focus of this book is the challenge raised by the selection of educational software. The research is reported with an eye toward practical uses by school administrators and teachers.

Willis, J. W., et al. (1983). Computers, teaching, and learning: An introduction to computer education. Beaverton, OR: Dilithium Press. Ed Center LB 1028.46 .W54 1983 616427

The authors here have tried to present an action oriented book that focuses on the issues, concepts, and facts relevant to the educator who wants to consider using computers to accomplish learning objectives.

Juvenile

Ahl, D. H. (Ed.). (1978). Basic computer games: Microcomputer edition. Morristown, NJ: Creative Computing Press. Ed Center juv GV 1469.2 .052 1978B 606989
This is a compilation of 101 games to play on a home computer. Each includes the programming and a sample run.

_____. (Ed.). (1979). More basic computer games. Morristown, NJ: Creative Computing Press. Ed Center juv GV 1469.2 .M67 1979x 606988
Preceded by an introduction to the BASIC language, this is a series of 84 computer games. Each game has an introduction, a sample of the game, and directions for listing in order to make it run on a personal computer.

Berger, M. (1985). Computers: A question and answer book. New Jork: Thomas Y. Crowell. Ed Center juv QA 76.23 .B46 1985 637452
This book is a series of questions children might ask about all kinds of computers - from automatic teller machines for banking to grocery store scanners. Answers are brief and in easy-to-understand terminology.

_____. (1983). Data processing. New York: Franklin Watts. Ed Center juv QA 76.23 .B473 1983 615096
This book defines data processing and describes the functions of computer input and output, processing, storage, and programming.

_____. (1984). Word processing. New York: Franklin Watts. Ed Center juv Z 52.4 .B47 1984 651163
This book discusses and instructs in the use of a word processor, a computer that is used to arrange and organize texts and produce printed copies of them.

Bernstein, J. (1964). The analytical engine: Computers - Past, present, and future. New York: Random House. Ed Center juv QA 76 .B45 031132
This book discusses the history of mechanical electronic computers from their inception through their predictable uses in the future.

Billings, C. W. (1984). Microchip: Small wonder. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. Ed Center juv TK 7874 .B55 f1984 656417
This juvenile book explains what a microchip is, what it is used for, how it is made, and how it works.

Bishop, A. (1982). Hello, Mr. Chips!: Computer jokes and riddles. New York: E. P. Dutton, Inc.

Ed Center juv PN 6231 .E4 B5 1982 619777
This juvenile book contains a collection of riddles involving computers.

Clark, J. O. E. (1971). Computers at work. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, Publishers. Ed Center juv QA 76 .C527 1971 438297
The authors have tried to select interesting applications of computers which illustrate the computer's versatility in terms of what it can be made to do in activities that affect ordinary people and their work.

Cooper, C. E. (1985). Electronic bulletin boards. New York: Franklin Watts. Ed Center juv TK 5105 .C68 1985 651181
This book describes the functions and operation of computer bulletin boards and the equipment necessary to connect and communicate with them through the home microcomputer.

Corbett, S. (1980). Home computers: A simple and informative guide. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. Ed Center juv QA 76.5 .C65 574787
This book is an introduction to a variety of small computers and their uses in the home.

Elliott, S. (1984). Living with the microchip. New York: The Boatwright Press. Ed Center juv QA 76.5 .E5486 1985 653344
This book explains in easy-to-understand language what microchips are and their many uses in computers.

Fry, E. B. (1984). Computer keyboarding for children. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University. Ed Center juv Z 49 .F836x 1984 627069
This series of 20 lessons is designed to help children learn keyboarding - primarily for a computer but also for the typewriter.

Graham, I. (1983). Computer. n.p.: Gloucester Press. Ed Center juv QA 76.52 .G73 1983 615090
This is a children's book which gives a history of computers and explains how they function and the many ways they are used. It includes an index and a glossary.

Greene, L. (1983). Careers in the computer industry. New York: Franklin Watts. Ed Center juv QA 76.25 .G74 1983 615123
This book discusses various ways of working with computers for a living, including engineering and technical careers, systems analysis and programming, data processing, computer service jobs, and business uses of computers.

Halacy, D. (1983). What makes a computer work? Ed Center juv QA 76.5 .H323 475126
This is a clear and precise explanation of the workings of a computer. The importance of the programmer is stressed.

Hargrove, J. (1984). Microcomputers at work. Chicago: Childrens Press. Ed Center juv QA 76.5 .H3576 1984 655102
This book is an introduction to microcomputers, how they work, and what they can do. It includes a glossary of terms.

Hawkes, N. (1983). Computers: How they work. New York: Franklin Watts. Ed Center juv QA 76.52 .H38 1983 653800
This book shows in a simple but vivid way the workings of a computer and explains why it can put a vast range of information at our fingertips.

Jesperson, J., & Fitz-Randolph, J. (1984). RAMS, ROMS, and robots: The inside story of computers. New York: Atheneum. Ed Center juv QA 76.23 .J47 1984 654093
This is an examination of computers, how they work, their strengths and limitations, their many uses and their future potential.

Jones, J. (1985). The Applesoft BASIC primer: For the Apple II plus, IIe, and IIc. Rockville MD: Computer Science Press. Ed Center juv QA 76.8 .A6624 J66 1985 652552
This book is for the beginner who wants to help students start programming with an Apple II Plus, IIe, or IIc. It covers typing in commands, correcting mistakes, saving what is done, and graphics.

Lampton, C. (1983). Computer languages. New York: Franklin Watts. Ed Center juv QA 76.7 .L35 1983 615122
Computer programming languages including FORTRAN, COBOL, BASIC, and LOGO are introduced in this book.

_____. (1984). The micro dictionary. New York: Franklin Watts. Ed Center juv QA 76.15 .L36 1984 653801
Definitions of common terms used in current computer technology are included here.

_____. (1983). Programming in BASIC. New York: Franklin Watts. Ed Center juv QA 76.73 .B3 L354 1983 615092
The computer program language known as BASIC is introduced. Originally developed as a tool for teaching

computer programming, it may also be used for writing extremely sophisticated programs.

Larsen, S. G. (1981). Computers for kids: Apple II plus edition. Morris Plains, NJ: Creative Computing Press. Ed Center juv QA 76.8 .A662 L37x 607221
Designed for children 8-13, this manual includes sections on how computers work, how to operate the Apple II+, flowcharting, BASIC, programming, graphics, and a glossary.

_____. (1981). Computers for kids: Atari edition. Morris Plains, NJ: Creative Computing Press. Ed Center juv QA 76.8 .A82 L37x 1981 610903
This bock is written for children ages 8-13 who are interested in computers but are overwhelmed by the reading level and quality of material covered in adult level manuals. It contains sections on how computers work, how to operate an Atari, flow-charting, BASIC, programming, graphics, and a glossary.

_____. (1980). Computers for kids: TRS-80 edition. Morris Plains, NJ: Creative Computing Press. Ed Center juv QA 76.23 .L3x 1980 574785
This book is designed to accompany Level I and Level II Radio Shack computers. In a section called "Notes for Teachers and Parents," the author discusses the programming classes she taught school children and she provides a suggested lesson outline.

Meadow, C. T. (1970). The story of computers. Irvington-on-Hudson: Harvey House. Ed Center juv QA 76.5 .M4 438146
The aim of this book is to interest young people from ages 10-14 in computers, particularly to show them that computers are exciting machines controlled by people, and to dispel myths that computers can do magic.

O'Brien, L. (1978). Computers. New York: Franklin Watts. Ed Center juv QA 76.23 .O27 546057
This book traces the history and development of computers, discusses their capabilities and varied application, and speculates what the future may bring in this expanding field.

Piper, R. (1964). The story of computers. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc. Ed Center juv QA 76 .P5 254380
In this book the author discusses the potential of computers, methods of feeding them information, how they make their calculations, and their "memories." He also discusses the variety of jobs available in the computer field and the training and skills they require.

Rice, J. (1981). My friend the computer. Minneapolis: T. S. Denison & Company, Inc.
Ed Center math QA 76.23 .R5 600640
This book developed as a set of lesson plans for an elementary class in Edina, MN. It "...provides a means by which to satisfy the hunger of the younger students and dispel the mystery for the rest of us."

_____. (1981). My friend the computer: Teaching guide and activity book. Minneapolis: T. S. Denison & Co., Inc. Ed Center math QA 76.23 .R5 Tchr. Ed. 600641
Accompanies My friend the computer. (See above.) Includes objectives and lists of films and other media about computers, a bibliography, teacher resource bocks, and duplicating masters with keys.

Rice, J., & Haley, M. (1981). My computer picture dictionary. Minneapolis: T. S. Denison & Company, Inc.
Ed Center juv QA 76.15 .R48 1981 600550
This is an illustrated book to help children learn about computer words. It defines the word and uses it in a sentence.

Rice, J., & O'Connor, S. (1981). Computers are fun. Minneapolis: T. S. Denison & Company, Inc.
Ed Center math QA 76.23 .R48 600638
Developed for grades K-3, this is an instructional tool which is relevant to teaching computer literacy to very young children. It includes unit time-line suggestions, instructional objectives, vocabulary, chapter summaries, and ideas and activities which are contained within a teacher's guide.

_____. (1981). Computers are fun: Teachers guide and activity bock. Minneapolis: T. S. Denison & Co., Inc. Ed Center math QA 76.23 .R48 600639
Accompanies Computers are fun. (See above.)

Rodgers, S., & Milton, M. (1985). Creating a database: Adventure game. New York: Gloucher Press.
Ed Center juv QA 76.8 .C64 R63 1985 654171
This is an adventure game which takes place in an undersea world with sharks, sea horses and bones of previous explorers. Suitable for Apple IIe and Commodore 64 computers.

Rusch, R. B. (1969). Computers: Their history and how they work. New York: Simon and Schuster. Ed Center juv QA 76.5 .R86 384196
This book attempts to give the reader a clear and concise account of the role of the computer, how it came into being, and what physical equipment is included in advanced computer systems.

_____. (1970). Man's marvelous computer: The next quarter century. New York: Simon and Schuster. Ed Center juv QA 76 .R83 432435
In this book the author previews the ways in which the computer will revolutionize transportation, environmental control, and law inforcement, as well as education, business, government, and medicine.

Seligsohn, I. J. (1967). Your career in computer programming. New York: Julian Messner. Ed Center juv QA 76.25 .S4 289030
This book describes the most rapidly expanding profession in America and offers the career-minded young reader insight into computers and computer programming. The author discusses the type of person best suited to be a computer programmer, the nature of the work, and the actual workings of the machines themselves.

Simon, S. (1985). The BASIC bock. New York: Crowell. Ed Center juv QA 76.73 .B3 S554 1985 637509
This book explains the fundamentals of programming, with simple exercises in the BASIC language.

_____. (1985). Bits and bytes: A computer dictionary for beginners. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. Ed Center juv QA 76.15 .S49 1985 637876
This is a juvenile dictionary of computer terms explaining parts, functions, and useful jargon.

_____. (1984). Computer sense: Computer nonsense. New York: J. B. Lippincott. Ed Center juv QA 76.23 .S55 1984 656547
The juvenile book discusses twenty-four common beliefs about computers, such as, "Computers are smarter than people," and, "Computers can smell flowers," concluding they are either sense or nonsense.

_____. (1985). Meet the computer. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. Ed Center juv QA 76.23 .S554 1985b 656471
This juvenile book introduces the parts of a computer and explains how they work.

_____. (1985). Your first home computer: Buying it, using it, and keeping it working. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc. Ed Center juv QA 76.52 .S56 1985 637663
This book presents information on buying and maintaining a home computer and using its capabilities for fun and for serious activities.

Sodano, D., et al. (1983). Computer basics for student programmers. Freeport, NY: Educational Activities,

Inc. Ed Center juv QA 76.52 .S62x 1983 623371
This volume is addressed to students who are interested in programming microcomputers. Information about computers, such as what they are and how they operate, is described first. Then, simple programs in BASIC language are introduced.

Srivastava, J. J. (1972). Computers. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. Ed Center juv QA 76 .S73 1972 537209
This is a book for young children to introduce them to the world of computers. It explains what computers are and the many ways they are used.

Sullivan, G. (1984). Computer kids. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. Ed Center juv QA 76.6 .S89 1984 627356
This bock introduces eight computer users, ages eleven to sixteen, who discuss their remarkable achievements in the computer field.

Thomas, S. (1965). Computers: Their history, present applications, and future. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. Ed Center juv QA 76 .T45 319228
In this book there is an organized presentation of many facts about the "Computer Revolution." The author discusses the past history as well as future possible developments.

Vorwald, A., & Clark, F. (1970). Computers: From sand table to electronic brain (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. Ed Center juv QA 76 .V62 1970 596540
This juvenile book includes directions for building computers fron the decimal abacus to an electrically powered binary computer. One chapter describes the hardware in a data processing system.

Wall, E. (1979). Computer alphabet book. Nokomis, FL: Bayshore Books. Ed Center juv QA 76.23 .W34 573326
This book is an introduction to computers with alphabetized, simple definitions of computer parts and terms.

We built our own computers. (1966). London: Cambridge University Press. Ed Center juv TK 7885 .S27 285192
This book sets out to explain some of the ideas and uses of computers to the intelligent and interested children who may be stimulated to design and build their own computing machines.

Non-Book Materials

Apple IIe keyboard. (1985). Cincinnati: Southwestern Publishing Co. Ed Center math XC 0309 631826
This is a laminated, enlarged chart of an Apple IIe microcomputer keyboard.

Compute-a-tutor. (1970). Hartsdale, NY: Worldwide Computer Services. Ed Center math XG 0357 608711
This game was designed to teach students about the field of computer technology. There is an elementary stage intended to familiarize the players with the basic ideas. The advanced stage adds more excitement.

Computer literacy: A hands-on approach. (1983). New York: McGraw-Hill. Ed Center kit room XMS 0012 640574.
This microcomputer software accompanies the text of the same title. See Luehrman, A., & Peckham, H., p. 23.

Computer rage. (1977). Morristown, NJ: Creative Computing. Ed Center math XG 0546 607005
This is a game in which the players attempt to move their playing pieces ("Programs") from start ("Input") to finish ("Output"). It is modeled after many aspects of modern electronic digital computer systems. For 2-4 players, ages 10-adult.

The computer is here. (1982). Compton, CA: Educational Insights. Ed Center math XA 0196 626085
These activity cards are designed to be used as a supplement to an introductory unit on computers and computer literacy. Most of the activities can be done without a computer.

How computers work. (1972). Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corporation. Ed Center kit room XK 1343 594170
This is a kit of six filmstrips and six disc recordings. The kit covers the history of computers, programming, vocabulary, how computers function, and software and hardware. Recommended for junior and senior high school.

Input/output game. (no date). Compton, CA: Educational Insights. Ed Center math XG 0566 626082
This is a board game for 2-4 players. It is designed as an introduction to microcomputers and as a means to familiarize players with some of the basic principles of a computer program.

Introduction to computers: Basic computer background. (1981). Jamaica, NY: Eye Gate Media.
Ed Center kit room XK 1318 594146

This kit contains four filmstrips and two cassette tapes. Titles are: "The history of computers;" "Basic uses of computers in business;" "Practical uses of microcomputers;" and "Future developments and uses of computers." Recommended for junior and senior high school students.

Introduction to computers: Basic computer literacy. (1981). Jamaica, NY: Eye Gate Media. Ed Center kit room XK 1317 594145
This kit contains four filmstrips and two cassette tapes. Titles are: "Basic computer terms;" "Basic computer operations;" "The languages of computers;" and "Introduction to computer programs." Recommended for junior and senior high school students.

TNT for Apple II: Typing for new typists. (1984). Woodstock, IL: Woodstock Software Co. Ed Center kit room XMS 0011 640564
This microcomputer software program teaches touch typing to beginning typists and to hunt-and-peck typists who want to master the skills of touch typing.

TRS-80 model 4 keyboard. (1985). Cincinnati: South Western Publishing Co. Ed Center math XC 0310 631827
This is a laminated, enlarged chart of a TRS-80 model 4 keyboard.